

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

CARR-897

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and/or common Lee's Mill (preferred)

2. Location

street & number Carrollton Road

N/A not for publication

city, town Hampstead ☒ vicinity of Sixth Congressional District

state Maryland code 24 county Carroll code 013

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: none

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. Thomas V. Appler & Mr. & Mrs. Michael K. Uttenreither

street & number 737 Lee's Mill Road 3515 Carrollton Road

city, town Hampstead ☒ vicinity of state Maryland 21074

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carroll County Courthouse Annex

street & number 55 North Courth Street

city, town Westminster state Maryland 21157

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust
Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ nodate November 1985 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

CARR-897

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Number of previously listed
National Register properties
included in this nomination: 0

Original and historic functions
and uses: commercial, industrial,
residential

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Lee's Mill is a three-bay, three and one-half story ca. 1850 stone and frame custom grist mill located near Hampstead in eastern Carroll County, Maryland. It is strictly a functional building, built by a skilled millwright to serve local farmers. The building is roughly square in shape - measuring 36' 6" wide and 39' 5" deep. It has a gable roof; its ridge runs east to west. The west wall, the building's front facade, is the location of the main entrance and, in the upper stories, the loading doors and the mill's old hoist hood. This west facade of the mill faces directly onto Carrollton Road, only a few feet from the mill's front door. The east gable end wall is where the mill's overshot wheel was located. The mill wheel was removed in 1958. The mill's first story is uncoursed stone; the walls are two feet thick. The remaining two and one-half stories are frame, covered with unpainted 8" weather boarding with well-fitted cornerboards. The gable roof is currently covered with ribbed sheet-metal roofing material. There is a small brick chimney in the southwest slope of the roof. The eaves are enclosed by a simple box cornice. The mill is essentially unaltered. Aside from recent occasional storage, it has been used only for milling.

8. Significance

CARR-897

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
				local history

Specific dates ca. 1850

Builder/Architect unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: C
Applicable exceptions: none
Significance evaluated: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Lee's Mill has local historical significance as a ca. 1850 custom grist mill which played an important economic role for nearby farmers in this rural, predominantly agricultural area of eastern Carroll County. The mill is on the site of an earlier grist and saw mill, which dates back to the 1790's. The early ownership of the mill has been linked with closely-related local families who have deep ties to the area. Several historical sources give valuable information about these families and the mill's operations. Lee's Mill has local significance as a fine example of a mid-19th century custom grist mill that retains its structural integrity, fenestration and floor plan. It reflects the traditional grist mill plan made popular by the well-known 18th century American millwright, Oliver Evans. The mill still contains mill machines, in good condition, from the fourth quarter of the 19th century, making it an excellent representative of a custom grist mill converted to the early roller technology, a common practice in the mid-1880s in rural Maryland. Its integrity is enhanced by the survival of two miller's dwellings relating to its mid 19th and early 20th century operations.

9. Major Bibliographical References

CARR-897

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 7 acresQuadrangle name Hampstead, MarylandQuadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting NorthingB

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting NorthingC

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katherine S. Simkins

organization

date

street & number 1531 Sparks Roadtelephone (301) 472-4860city or town Sparksstate Maryland 21152

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Lee's Mill is on the east side of Carrollton Road, about a quarter mile south of the intersection of Carrollton Road with Lee's Mill Road in the eastern section of Carroll County, Maryland. This intersection with Lee's Mill Road is approximately two miles west of Md. Route 30 (The Hanover Pike). The mill is about four miles southwest of the Carroll County town of Hampstead.

The mill is built into a moderately-sloping hillside. The result is that only the west front of the stone basement story is totally above the ground. The

7. Description
Continuation Sheet, Page 1

Lee's Mill
Carroll County

east end basement wall, the original site of the recess for the mill wheel, is mostly below the ground surface. The old mill wheel recess has been filled in.

Until ca. 1941, Carrollton Road passed alongside the mill's south wall--not in front of the mill's west facade as it does now--and then continued northward directly behind the east (mill wheel) side and then proceeded in a northwesterly direction to connect with Lee's Mill Road.

Lee's Mill's fenestration is simple, functional, and essentially symmetrical. All four sides of the building have three bays. The windows on all stories are six-over-six, double-sash. On the top half-story (attic), the six-over-six windows are forced to be smaller in scale. All windows on the frame stories have simple architrave trim and plain wooden sills. The sash windows on the basement story have wooden sills; wooden pegs join the plain trim area over the windows' top rail. The north basement wall has no sash windows, only a small single-pane window over a narrow door situated between two matching pairs of twentieth-century full-story doors. [There are no windows on the basement level east end of the mill since the basement is only a few feet above ground.]

The west gable-end, the official (public) facade, has the most heavy concentration of doors and windows. The main entrance is in the center bay of the stone basement story. It is an imposing

7. Description
Continuation Sheet, Page 2

Lee's Mill
Carroll County

almost full-story, deep-set Dutch door with a transom. Both the upper and lower halves of the door are unpainted rough-hewn vertical boards. The simple 19th-century circular doorknob is located high in the upper section. The interior side of this Dutch door has four large metal strap hinges, two on each section. Aligned directly over the basement's Dutch door on each of the two and one-half stories above were the old loading doors. On the second story, the door was replaced (probably in the 1950's) by a six-over-six sash window.¹ The remaining loading doors are rough-sawn vertical-board doors. Directly over the top half-story loading door is a rectangular wooden sign, with the words "Meadow View Mills" still faintly visible.² Directly above this sign is the frame triangular hoist hood, which once sheltered the hoisting equipment.

The basement story on the north side of the mill contains two pairs of twentieth-century story-high hinged double doors. These four doors are identical; a narrow door with a single light above separates the two pairs of doors. They take up at least two thirds of the north basement wall. No doubt, these large doors were used to get large equipment in and out of the basement. On the second story, the north side has three six-over-six sash windows. On the third story, this north side only has two such sash windows. There is no window in the northeast bay (the closest bay to the waterwheel).

7. Description
Continuation Sheet, Page 3

Lee's Mill
Carroll County

The opposite side of the mill, the south side, is more affected by the slope of the hillside. The southeast corner of the stone basement is only approximately two and one-half feet above the ground level. Because of the sharper slope of the land, there are only two windows and no doors on the basement's south side. This is the side of the mill that fronted on Carrollton Road before 1941.

In the east end, the second story's center bay has a large pair of double doors (measuring eleven feet in width). The mill wheel presumably would have occupied this space. A narrow twentieth-century door is located next to the northernmost double door. The center bay on the third story has a six-foot-wide opening, which has a removable wooden panel to close it.

The mill exterior has no decorative features, except for the faded sign over the attic loading door in the west facade. The building has no shutters or dormers.

Interior Description

Lee's Mill's floor plan is characteristic of the traditional custom grist mill. Each of the three and one-half stories consists of a large single room, except on the second story where the miller's office is located in the southwest corner of the floor. The rooms in the three frame stories (except the miller's office) have no wall covering or ceiling surfacing, thus exposing the

7. Description
Continuation Sheet, Page 4

Lee's Mill
Carroll County

building's framing system. On each story, two massive girts, each supported by two pairs of posts, run east-west. On the first three stories, each girt is supported by two large eight-sided chamfered posts, which are topped with bolsters (except the two easternmost posts in the basement) that are joined to the girts with wooden pegs. Most of the girts above these posts and bolsters are scarf-jointed. On the attic level, the two girts are smaller in scale, and the system of two pairs of posts and bolsters is replaced by four smaller, non-chamfered posts with braces that are pegged and mortised.

The basement floor plan consists of one single room with a dirt floor. The two-foot stone walls are plastered, and the windows are deep-set. The ceiling height is approximately 9 ft. 3 in. The four massive chamfered posts rest on rectangular stone foundations set in the dirt floor. Unlike the second and third stories, the two eastern-most posts have no bolsters. The girt system has been altered on the east side of these posts with larger-scale beams, which were installed at an unknown date to help support the mill wheel machinery that once existed around the old mill wheel on the east-end wall. When the old metal overshot mill wheel was removed, the east wall was filled in with cinder blocks.³ In the southeast corner of the room is the interior entrance to the basement, a strictly functional two-flight open-string set of stairs. The basement exterior entrances, in the west facade and north side, were described above.

7. Description
Continuation Sheet, Page 5

Lee's Mill
Carroll County

There are few reminders of the mill's active milling days in the basement. The remnants of the framing system that once housed the chutes are located between the westernmost posts near the Dutch door. In the southwest corner there is an old millstone partially embedded in the corner of the two stone walls. It was placed there to provide additional support when a wood stove was in the southwest corner of the second floor's miller's office, directly above.

During the 1912-1930 period, the miller, John C. Lee, used the basement floor for the hominy mill, and the bottom ends of all the spouts (chutes) were there. During this period, there were two flights of stairs from the basement to the second floor, one on either side of the east end.⁴

The mill's second floor has a slightly more complicated floor plan. In the southwest corner of the large open space is the ca. 15-foot-square miller's office. The office's exterior walls are vertical wooden boards. The office's northeast corner rests against the southwest post and bolster.

The east office wall has two bays: the southeast bay contains one window with six lights, and the northeast bay has a vertical [boarded] door. The door has a simple latch instead of a doorknob. The office's north wall has no windows or doors. Inside the office, the wall

7. Description
Continuation Sheet, Page 6

Lee's Mill
Carroll County

surface and ceiling is covered with narrow vertical paneling of the late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century period. Paneling also covers the chimney flue in the southwest corner of the office. The molding around the office door and window in the vertical-boarded portion are plain trim. The office gains additional light from two of the mill's exterior windows, one in the south side and the other in the west side. The wood stove which was in the southwest corner of the office has been removed. The office flooring is composed of narrow floor boards, apparently installed in the same period as the office construction. No counters or furnishings remain in the office.

Unlike the the floors in the office, those in the main room of the second floor have large, random-width floorboards. Random-width flooring is also found on the third and attic stories. Some of the floorboards are as wide as twelve inches. The window construction and stud system are also clearly exposed on all the wall surfaces.

At present, there are two exterior entrances to the second floor on the east end of the building: a large double door approximately eleven feet wide, where the recess for the mill wheel once was; and a single twentieth-century door adjacent to the north side of the double doors. Interior access was at the southeast corner stairs from the basement. The second floor has no remaining mill machinery, although there are several holes in the floor for a now-removed conveyor or chute system between the north girt

7. Description
Continuation Sheet, Page 7

Lee's Mill
Carroll County

posts. During the 1912-1930 period, the second floor was the location for two French burrs for grinding grain and making cornmeal, and a corn cob crusher.⁴

The third floor repeats the same open floor plan as the basement. Interior access to this floor is by the southeast corner stairs. On the east end, there is an approximately 43-inch opening, roughly centered over the second story double door, site of the mill wheel. This has no door, only a large board that can be removed for greater light. The west facade has a loading door constructed of vertical boards.

Along the north wall of the third floor between the two girt posts are two mill machines, side by side. The one on the west side is a finely preserved middlings purifier, labeled "August Wolf and Co. Middlings Purifier". Middlings purifiers were an important feature in the technological stage called "The New Process" which evolved in the 1870's and became common in rural grist mills in rural Maryland by the 1880's. Middlings purifiers were also used with roller mill machinery, which was first used in rural Maryland in the 1880's.⁵ On the east side of the middlings purifier is a large story-high frame roller machine, in excellent condition.⁶ Both the middlings purifier and the roller machine have chutes which link them with milling equipment upstairs directly above them. Also on the third floor is a portable frame milling machine, which probably functioned as a bagger.⁷

7. Description
Continuation Sheet, Page 8

Lee's Mill
Carroll County

There are several boarded-up openings in the third-story floor between the north girt posts where the middlings purifier and the roller machine are located. Between the north and south girt posts (at the east row of post and girts), close to the south post, is an old wooden trap door with two metal strap hinges.

During the years that the last mill owner-operator operated the mill there were storage bins on this floor. There was also a corn sheller which could be operated by hand or by the machinery when it was running. "...the spouts [chutes] also took up a significant amount of space on this floor."

The attic has two entrances, the southeast corner stairs and the west facade loading door. The attic floor is large; there is about seven feet of headroom in the center of the room and a generous amount of floor space. The roof framing is totally exposed. Between the two girts (running east-west) are several mortised cross beams. Located above this network of cross beams and girts is the special bracing that once supported the now-removed drive machinery. Near the west front loading door, there is a drive shaft overhead with a large pulley where a drive belt (now removed) once used to power conveyors and machinery.

There are two pieces of mill equipment located along the north side of the room under the sloping north side of the roof: a metal hopper close to the northwest post and brace, and a bolting

7. Description
Continuation Sheet, Page 9

Lee's Mill
Carroll County

chest. Across from the bolter (bolting chest), in the center of the room, there is a cylindrical post next to the center of a cross beam. On each side of this post there are three slots on each side of the post. These holes were probably used for conveyor belts or drive belts.

There are various obsolete, discarded milling accessories on this attic story, such as "worm conveyors", cylindrical bolting reels and leather straps with tin cups, which once worked the elevator system of the mill in earlier days.

During 1912-30 the attic housed the gears that ran the rope arrangement, by which the farmers' grain was hoisted from the wagon to the second, third, or attic story. Also located on this story were the heads of all the elevators shafts and spouts (chutes).⁸

¹ See Lee family photograph, ca. 1955.

² That was the name used in the mill's cash book for 1911.

³ Mary C. Lee, daughter of the last mill operator, sold the mill wheel for scrap-metal some time in 1958, when she sold the property. Source: Mary C. Lee letter to Thomas V. Appler, Jan. 23, 1978.

⁴ Mary C. Lee letter to Joan Prall, Nov. 21, 1977; answers to a questionnaire on the mill.

⁵ March 26, 1978, letter, John W. McGrain to Thomas V. Appler.

⁶ The 1886 Tax Records for Carroll County state that the mill is a "flouring roller mill". The 1896 tax records list it as a "roller mill".

⁷ John W. McGrain interview, July 7, 1985.

⁸ Mary C. Lee letter to Joan Prall, Nov. 21, 1977; answers to a questionnaire on the mill.

7. Description
Continuation Sheet, Page 10

The ca. 1805 miller's house sits on the hill overlooking Lee's Mill, approximately 100 feet east of the mill. The original stone main section faces west. Until 1941, approximately ten years after the mill was closed down, Carrollton Road passed between the east end of the mill and the west front of the house. There is a sharp downward slope to the hill, directly in front of the house. On the north and south side of the house the land is fairly level, but at the east end of the house the ground rises. A stone retaining wall and a walk are cut into the hillside at this east end.

The original two and one-half story coursed rubble main section of the house is rectangular in shape and one room deep. It measures approximately 32 feet across and approximately 18 feet deep. It has a gable roof. The ridge line runs north-south; brick interior chimneys are on the ridge line close to the gable ends. There are no dormer windows. There are four bays on the front facade. Along the first story is a large stone four-bay (ca. 1924) porch, which runs the entire width of the facade.

Three twentieth-century additions join onto the east end of the house. The largest, built in 1924, is a two-bay, rectangular frame addition, covered with weatherboarding. It has a gabled roof (with an east-west axis), and measures approximately 24 feet

7. Description
Continuation Sheet, Page 11

long and 16 feet deep. The second addition runs along the entire length of the south side of the 1924 addition. It is frame with weatherboarding and a shed roof. (It was formerly a porch.) The third is a 1982 glass-paneled one-room addition directly south of the second section and is approximately 16 feet by 16 feet. It has a glass-paneled gable roof with an east-west axis and projects beyond the the south side of the stone section of the house.

The stone house has coursed rubble walls that are two feet thick, with raised joints. The cornerstones on the building are dressed and distinctive. The west facade's first story wall surface was covered with stucco around 1960. Until ca. 1960, the first story of the west facade had four bays: two windows in the outer bays, and two doors in the two inner bays. Paired front doors on the front facade are common in this rural area. The northernmost door was removed. The two windows are six-over-six sash windows with louvered shutters. The remaining door is a modern Dutch door. On the second story there are four six-over-six sash windows, directly in line with the four original bays of the first story. The heads of these windows are directly below the frieze board. These windows have no shutters. The window surrounds in this stone section are plain trim with wooden sills. The gable roof is now covered with asphalt shingles. The north and south gable ends of the house have cornice returns, another common feature in the area. The eaves are enclosed in a boxed cornice and a plain frieze board runs below.

The two gable end walls are extremely plain. The south end has no windows on the first or second storys, and in the attic gable area there are two four-light fixed casement windows. The north end wall has no windows on the first story, and on the second story there is one six-over-six sash window on the northeast side. The attic area has the same two fixed casement four-light windows as the south end. At the basement level close to the porch stairs is a bulkhead cellar entrance with a frame lintel above it. The basement is approximately six and one half feet high and has a dirt floor.

The east end of the stone house is only visible on the second story level, above the 1982 glass-paneled addition and the frame shed roof section. One six-over-six sash window with no shutters is located in this second-story level. The original stone exterior wall with a six-over-six sash window has been retained inside the glass-paneled addition.

On the west facade, the stone house is dominated by the four-bay, approximately nine-foot deep, one-story uncoursed stone porch. The porch was added onto the house at the same time (1924) as the gable-roofed frame addition was built onto the northeast end. The porch has a high solid stone wall, since the land slopes sharply, with a solid stone porch railing. Five wooden columns (approximately three feet high) rest on square stone pedestals and support the porch roof. The shed roof of the porch has cornice returns at the north and south ends, which repeat the cornice returns of the house. The style of the porch

7. Description
Continuation Sheet, Page 13

^freflects the popularity of the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles during the 1920's. The porch is entered by two side entrances, the main entrance situated on the north side and the second on the south side. The north entrance has four concrete steps that flare outward on the east side, with a stone wall on the east side which repeats the outward curve of the stairs. On the north end of the porch the ground is more level, and the porch has an adjacent landing with two small steps. The stone wall of the porch extends south from the porch, enclosing the landing before the wall, then extends eastward and ends across from the southwest corner of the house. The floor of the porch is concrete, and the ceiling is narrow wooden paneling, which is painted white like the stone house's trim.

The floor plan of the stone house is simple. On the first floor there are two rooms side by side (the living room and dining room). There is no hallway; the single remaining door opens into the living room. Both rooms have fireplaces on the exterior end walls. The only access to the second floor is an enclosed corner winder staircase, located in the northwest corner of the dining room adjacent to the fireplace. Access to the attic is by the enclosed corner winder staircase in the northwest corner of the room above the dining room. None of the house's original interior trim or mantels remains on the first floor, because of extensive remodeling in the "Williamsburg" style installed ca. 1970.

7. Description
Continuation Sheet, Page 14

The log tenant house is situated on the west side of Carrollton Road, directly across the road from Lee's Mill. The house is composed of two rectangular sections joined together. Both house sections are covered with novelty siding and have gable roofs with cornice returns at the gable ends. The ridge line of the larger section runs southwest-northeast, while the other runs northwest-southeast. The front facade of the larger section faces southwest and has four bays; the smaller section's front facade has two bays and faces northeast onto Carrollton Road. The larger section is two and one-half stories high; the smaller portion is only one and one-half story with an attic story. Located to the west, in the back of the small one and one-half story house section* is a rectangular shed roof addition which is one story with a full basement. The addition is in the process of being altered from an early twentieth-century porch. This new addition projects westward beyond the larger two and one-half story frame section.

The older of the two sections is the small story and a half plus attic section. It is constructed of log. The log house measures approximately 16 feet long and 24 feet deep. The building's date of construction is unknown, but probably dates from the second or third quarter of the nineteenth century. The

7. Description
Continuation Sheet, Page 15

earliest historical evidence linked to the building is an 1871 newspaper advertisement for the mill property mentioning a "two story log tenant house in good order". According to a daughter of the last mill owner and operator, John C. Lee, (Mary C. Lee) there was a possibility that the log house was a toll-gate house.¹

The northeast street facade of the buiding includes the front facade of the log house and the northeast end gable wall of the larger two and one-half story frame house. The story and one-half log house facade has two bays. In the first story, the easternmost bay contains a one-bay shed porch and an entrance door with a two-light transom. The porch roof is covered with ribbed sheet-metal and is supported by two squared posts on stone blocks. The porch floor area is a rectangular concrete slab. The second bay of the facade has two windows: one two-over-two double-sash window on the first floor, and, directly above, under the boxed eaves, a small six-light casement window. The gable roof is covered with ribbed sheet-metal. A small brick interior chimney is located on the ridge line of the roof near the northwest end wall. This chimney served as a flue for a stove. The stone basement wall is only slightly exposed on this side.

The northwest end gable wall of the log house has one two-over-two sash window on the first story near the northernmost corner. There are no windows on the half story above. In the attic story there are two four-light casement windows. The stone foundation wall is only sightly above the ground, along the log

7. Description
Continuation Sheet, Page 16

section. However, the ground drops sharply behind the log section so that the new shed roof additon (formerly a back porch) has a full basement below it. At the southwest end of the log house, only the eaves and a small top wall section of the house is still visible due to the new one-room shed roof addition. The log house is attached to the two and one-half story frame building along its southeast wall.

The first floor has one room, the kitchen; upstairs, there are two rooms off a small hall. The first floor of the log house is the service center for the house. Along the southeast kitchen wall (the adjoining wall between the two house sections) there are located (from east to west): the entrance doorway into the larger frame section, the stairs to the basement of the log section, and, in the west corner of the kitchen, the enclosed winder stairs to the second story. These winder stairs are the only means to the second stories for both house sections. The door at the bottom of these steps has recently been removed. Along the southwest end wall of the kitchen is a door which appears to be an original exterior door. This door opens into the new shed roof addition. The wall surface in the new addition around the door is presently partially removed and the log construction with stone chinking is exposed.

The log house has an approximately five and one-half foot high basement. Large rounded tree trunks serve as joists. The stone basement walls are substantial.

7. Description
Continuation Sheet, Page 17

The larger two and one-half story section is approximately 32 feet long and 14 feet deep. It is unknown exactly when this section was constructed; it seems most likely that it was built some time during the last quarter of the 19th century. The framing system of the building is balloon frame. The front facade faces southeast, and it has a four-bay facade with a full-width one-story three-bay porch. The two outer bays of the first story contain two-over-two double-sash windows. The two inner bays have doors with one-light transoms. Both doors have outer storm doors. The inner doors have four panels in two tiers. The first-story porch is frame, approximately six feet deep, and has a side entrance along Carrollton Road. The porch is enclosed with three rows of horizontal frame railing. The frame porch floor is tongue-and-groove. The porch's shed roof is covered with ribbed sheet-metal. On the second story there are four two-over-two sash windows. The eaves are boxed. The building's gable roof is also covered with ribbed sheet-metal. There are two interior chimneys on the ridge line, close to the gable ends. These chimneys were linked to stoves, not fireplaces.

The northeast gable end of the balloon-frame house faces Carrollton Road. This end of the house has one two-over-two sash window on the first story near the northernmost side and another two-over-two sash window directly overhead on the second story. The two attic windows have been altered to vents. The basement wall is not visible at this end of the house. On the other gable end of the house, the window placement

7. Description
Continuation Sheet, Page 18

is the same as the southeast end. However, the two-over-two sash windows have recently been replaced by one-over-one sash windows. This end wall has a fully-exposed basement wall of uncoursed stone. A modern vertical-board door is located close to the southernmost corner of the basement wall.

On the first floor of this section there are two rooms, with no entrance hall. There are two rooms on the second floor. Access to the second floor is by the stairs in the log kitchen. Access to the attic is in the southwest room on the second floor. The building's basement is about six and one-half feet high. The log joists found in the basement ceiling are machine sawn. There are two entrances to the basement, by the exterior door in the southwest gable end, and by a door in the log basement. There are two windows on the basement's southeast wall (the porch wall), one three-over-three sash window, the other a six-over-six sash window.

Still intact on the interior's first and second stories is the original trim around the doors and windows. The heads of the doors and windows have a simply-fashioned triangular pediment.

¹ Mary C. Lee letter to Thomas V. Appler, February 11, 1978.

History and Support

Lee's Mill is situated on an 18th-century land tract, "Harriet's Retreat", in what has traditionally been called the Hampstead District. The present mill was built ca. 1850 by or for George Richards, Jr., (1815-1861) on the site of an even older mill.¹ The earlier mill was jointly built and owned by two brothers, Richard (died 1827) and Nicholas (1762-1829/30) Brown. The earliest evidence is in the 1798 Federal tax listing of this mill as a 30 by 26 mill house, two stories, one of stone, the other of logs, plus a saw mill.²

The Richards and Brown families were early settlers in the Hampstead District. Both families patented land tracts in the area during the 18th century and played active roles in the settlement of the district. George Richards' great-great grandfather, Edward Richards (1678-1755), patented the second land tract in the district in 1739, located southwest of present-day Hampstead, near the village of Houcksville (the mill's post office address in the 19th century). One of Edward's sons-in-law laid out the town of Hampstead in 1785.³ George Richards' great grandfather, Captain Richard Richards (1725-1811), was granted the largest number of land patents of anyone in the district.⁴ The first school recorded in the Hampstead District was organized by Captain Richards.⁵

George Brown (1714-1770), the grandfather of Richard and Nicholas Brown, patented several land tracts in the area as well. He patented "Pleasant Grove" (50 acres) as early as 1743.⁶ This tract was within a mile of Lee's Mill. In 1770, George Brown willed Pleasant Grove to his son, John Brown (ca. 1726/27-1810). John Brown (father of Richard and Nicholas) was farming Pleasant Grove at his father's death. He added through purchases or patents several other tracts adjacent to Pleasant Grove.⁷ In 1797, John Brown deeded one acre of Pleasant Grove to be used for a church. In 1800, a small log Methodist church was built on this acre. For several years it was called Brown's Meeting House.⁸ It was the first church to be constructed in the Hampstead District.⁹ In 1878,

the old meeting house was torn down, and a second, larger church was built close by. The site of the old church is now part of the church's cemetery. This church played an important role in the lives of the 19th century owners of Lee's Mill. Several of the owners were members of the church and are buried there.

Historical records indicate that both the Brown and Richards families were farmers. They also owned and operated mills in the area. For instance, John, Richard and Nicholas Brown all were taxed for mills in the 1798 tax. The 1837 boundary descriptions for election districts in the newly-formed Carroll County mention Brown's Mill (Lee's Mill) and George Richards' (Senior) mill.¹⁰

8. Significance
Continuation Sheet, Page 3

Lee's Mill
Carroll County

In the 1850

Census, both Richardses, father and son, were listed as millers. The two families were also closely linked by marriage. George Richards, Sr.'s mother was a daughter of John Brown--and sister of Richard and Nicholas Brown.

Valuable information on the early history of the mill comes to light in a lengthy Chancery case (covering the years between 1823-1834/36).¹¹ The case dealt with the unpaid mortgage made in 1815 by Nicholas Brown for 300 acres. He had mortgaged 300 acres of his land in 1815. One issue raised was whether the ten acres of Harriet's Retreat and the saw and grist mill on that tract were owned by Richard or Nicholas Brown. During court proceedings three witnesses testified that Nicholas and Richard had jointly built a grist and saw mill on Harriet's Retreat. (The two brothers had bought 14 acres and six perches of Harriet's Retreat from a Moses Greenland in ca. 1795. The county tax assessor testified that, between 1809 and 1812, Nicholas Brown purchased Richard Brown's interest in the mill and saw mill as well as approximately ten acres of Harriet's Retreat. Ebaugh, the county assessor, testified further that, in the fall of 1809, Nicholas called on him "...to make Nicholas a second pair of mill irons for the mill on Harriet's Retreat to which he was about adding a second pair of stones."¹² Ebaugh continued his testimony by listing the several land tracts for which he had assessed Nicholas in the spring of 1818. This listing included

ten acres of Harriet's Retreat and the grist and saw mill.¹³ Other witnesses claimed that the mill property had gone back and forth between the two brothers, with Richard Brown ending up with the ownership in the fall of 1818..

As a result of this testimony, there were two public auctions of land held by Nicholas Brown: one in 1824, when six of Nicholas's land tracts (but not Harriet's Retreat) were auctioned off to a local land owner, Richard Ward.¹⁴ The second auction was held in 1834 after the deaths of Richard and Nicholas, and involved the ten acre mill property. The property was advertised in the Baltimore American on May 7, 1834. The advertisement stated that "about ten acres" of Harriet's Retreat were for sale, and noted that "This property is highly valuable for its water power--and there is upon it a Grist and Saw mill, known as 'Brown's Mill'".¹⁵ The mill property was purchased by George W. Brown, a descendant of John Brown (Nicholas' father) and very likely Nicholas Brown's son.¹⁶ Thus the mill remained in the Brown family until 1849, when George W. Brown sold it to George Richards, Jr.¹⁷

In 1848, George Richards, Jr., began buying up several of the old Nicholas Brown land holdings. In 1848, Richards bought Richard Ward's portion of Nicholas Brown's land. In 1849, he bought the mill property from George W. Brown, paying \$2,000 for Harriet's Retreat. In 1855, Richards bought another nearby land parcel.

8. Significance
Continuation Sheet, Page 5

Lee's Mill
Carroll County

That deed specifically mentions the mill in the boundary description "...to a public road heading from Browns Meeting House to George Richards Juniors' [sic] Mill..."¹⁸

The 1850 Census lists Richards as 35 and his occupation as miller. His real estate was valued at \$4,000, establishing him as comfortably well-off. Living with him were his wife, six children and two boarders. One of the boarders was a 26-year-old male, listed as a miller, born in Germany. The 1860 Census lists Richards as a farmer. His real estate is valued at \$8,000 and his personal estate at \$1,500. Next door to Richards (in the census) was Lewis Shaffer, 28, a miller who owned no real estate. Perhaps Shaffer lived in a tenant house on Richards' property (later described on Richards' property in an 1871 Equity case) and ran the mill. In November, 1861, Richards died. However, the mill continued to be operated. It is shown on the 1862 Martenet's Map of Carroll County with Mrs. Richards' name as owner of a Grist and Saw Mill. In the 1866 Maryland State Business Directory, the mill is listed under grist mills with the name George Richards, Hampstead, Carroll County. In the 1866 tax records, George Richards Junior's heirs were taxed for the mill property, tract name unknown for 42 acres at \$120, with the total value \$5,040.

In 1871 Richards' widow died and the estate was settled by an equity case (Richards vs Richards).¹⁹ According to information

contained in the Equity case, Richards owned 264 and one-fourth acres at his death. The newspaper advertisement for the sale of the property gives extensive information on the property. The property included in the estate was located "...in Woolery's and Hampstead districts, in Carroll County...on the public road leading from Brown's Meeting House to the Blue Ball Tavern, on the Baltimore and Hanover Turnpike...it is situate...four miles south from Hampstead...."20 The 264 and one-fourth acres were divided into five lots. Lot one, 22 acres, was described as: "...improved with a commodious two story stone dwelling house with back buildings [the house, east of the mill, presently owned by Thomas V. Appler]; two story log tenant house in good order (probably the two-story sided log house with a later addition now owned by the Uttenreithers directly west of Lee's Mill's front facade), a large Switzer Barn...and also a Saw Mill in excellent condition, and a frame Grist Mill, four stories high nearly new, running three burrs, and in complete order....It may deservedly be said that the mill has a larger country custom than any other mill in Carroll county, it running day and night nearly all the while."

This lot (composed of "Wee Bit Enlarged" and "Harriet's Retreat") was purchased by John W. Abbott for \$6,025.21 John Abbott (1843-1924) was married to George Richards, Jr.'s, daughter, Lucretia (1848-1915). Lot 2 (73 acres) adjoining Brown's Meeting House was bought by Samuel Shaner (1844-1912) who was married to another Richards daughter. The 1877 Illustrated Atlas of Carroll

County shows Abbott's residence next to his grist and saw mill. His post office address is Houcksville and he is listed as a teacher. Abbott taught school at Brown's Meeting House.²² The atlas also shows an advertisement with J. W. Abbott as proprietor of Deep Run Mills, and with Samuel Shaner (his brother-in-law) as manager.²³ The 1876 Carroll County Tax lists J. W. Abbott as the owner of 22 acres worth \$330 with improvements valued at \$3,200--no direct mention of the mill.

In 1877, Abbott sold the mill with 20 acres to Shaner for \$3,800.²⁴ In the 1870 and 1880 Federal censuses, Shaner is listed as a miller. Abbott retained the possession of the two-story stone dwelling located on the hill, to the east of the mill (now owned by Thomas V. Appler and his wife), with approximately two acres of land.²⁵ The separation of the dwelling house from the mill continued until 1959, when the two buildings were bought by Robert Smith.²⁶ From 1877 until 1958, the owner of the mill lived in what the 1871 sale advertisement describes as the two-story log tenant house (the present building across Carrollton Road from the mill).

In 1879, Samuel Shaner sold the mill and its 20 acres to Henry H. Spahr (1844-1922) for \$3,950.²⁷ Spahr owned and operated the mill until 1904. The 1880 Federal Census listed Spahr as a 35-year-old miller, born in Pennsylvania. Boarding in Spahr's home

was a 19-year-old, listed as a miller. The 1880 Census of Manufacturers listed Spahr as the owner of:

a custom mill worth \$3,775 with one employee, three run of stones, and 60 bu/diem maximum. A 20-foot fall on Deep Run drove a 20 hp overshot wheel four feet broad at four RPM. Output - 688 bbl flour, 10 bbl rye, 37.5 tons meal, 105.6 tons feed, 0.7 tons hominy, and 1.2 tons buckwheat (\$8311). The sawmill - worth \$300 and had one employee, one each circular and Muley saw and 51,000 foot output (\$620). The same fall drove an eight hp flutter wheel 3.5 feet broad.

Only a few years later, Spahr had apparently invested in roller mill machinery in order to modernize his mill--keeping abreast of the latest milling technology. In 1886, Henry H. Spahr was taxed for "Spahr's Mill", listed as a "roller flouring mill" and valued at \$2,000. In 1896, Spahr was again taxed for a "roller mill" valued at \$2,000.

In 1904, the mill property was transferred from Spahr to Francis T. Herring, a Carroll county resident and miller.²⁸ In January, 1906, Francis L. Hering (sic) deeded the property to Francis Carroll Hering, his son.²⁹

Francis Hering died in 1909. The estate was settled by two equity cases. Court records describe the estate as a large grist mill, a residence, small barn and usual outbuildings... being of such character as to require a skilled person to operate the said grist mill..."³⁰ A decree was given to sell the 20 acre property. John W. Abbott (owner of the mill, 1871-77) was hired

by the trustees to oversee the mill's continued operation.³¹ The property was sold by the trustees to Charles H. Van Cleaf for \$4,000 at a private sale in September, 1909.³² During this period, the mill was called Meadow View Mills.³³ In 1911, Van Cleaf was taxed for 17 acres, valued at \$340, and the mill and fixtures, worth \$1,500.

In 1912, the mill property passed to the last active milling owners, the John C. Lee family. The Lees paid \$2,100 for the mill, dwelling house and twenty acres.³⁴ John Lee operated the mill from 1912 until ca. 1930. He stopped operating the mill after the mill washed out completely and he had "...no incentive to put it back because the farmers bought hammer mills run by gasoline and ground their own grain and had no use for his line of work."³⁵ Lee died in 1934, but the family lived on the property until 1958, when Mary C. Lee, his daughter, sold the property to Ralph S. Walsh.³⁶

In September, 1959, the Walshes sold the mill with 3.235 acres, but without the Lee's old house, to the Robert F. Smiths.³⁷ In the same month, the Smiths also bought the ca. 180⁵ stone residence to the east of the mill which had been separated from the mill property in 1877 when John W. Abbott sold the mill but kept the house. A plat of the mill and house, surveyed September 1, 1959 shows lots combined for Smith, totalling approximately

nine acres. The mill and house with the nine acres were sold to the present owner, Thomas V. Appler, II, in 1973.

Lee's Mill has local significance as a fine example of mid-nineteenth-century custom grist mill built by an unknown but skilled millwright. The building's shape, three and one-half stories, and fenestration placement represent the traditional grist mill plan--commonly built in rural Maryland during the first three-quarters of the nineteenth-century, and made popular by the famous eighteenth-century American millwright, Oliver Evans. Although the mill wheel, millstones, gears, and elevators and most chutes have been removed, the mill retains its structural integrity. Its post, bolster, and girt system, massive timbers, and fine examples of mortise joints and wooden pegs are all still intact.

The building's essentially-unaltered floor plan retains, on the third and attic stories, five well-preserved mill machines, dating from the fourth quarter of the nineteenth century. The machinery on the third floor includes an August Wolf & Company middlings purifier; an early roller machine (commonly used together with middlings purifiers in the early phase of roller mills in rural Maryland during the 1880's); and a frame flour

bagger. On the attic level, there are a metal hopper and a rectangular bolting chest (used to sift flour meal).

The fact that the mill has not been converted to another use gives the mill expert important clues on how the mill once operated. For instance, several areas of the floor still retain the original openings for elevators and chutes systems. Lee's Mill is an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth-century grist mill, converted in the 1880's to a roller mill in order to keep up with the technological advances of the day.

- ¹ Mary C. Lee letter to Thomas V. Appler, ca. June, 1978.
- ² 1798 Tax Listing for Pipe Creek and North Hundreds, Baltimore County (Direct Federal Assessment of 1798--Particular List of Samuel Merryman), #2618.
- ³ June R. Niewoehner, "The Richards Family."
- ⁴ ibid.
- ⁵ Tracey Collection, "Notes on the History of the Hampstead District of Carroll County", Carroll County Historical Society.
- ⁶ Notes from interview of Mrs. Lillian B. Marks by Thomas V. Appler, Nov. 28, 1977.
- ⁷ ibid.
- ⁸ "165th Anniversary of Brown's Meeting House, 1800-1879", Ira Williams Shindle, December, 1965.
- ⁹ Tracey Collection, op. cit.
- ¹⁰ J. Thomas Scharf, Notes on History of Western Maryland, pp. 868, 892.
- ¹¹ Maryland Chancery Records, Liber B152, folios 163-213.
- ¹² Maryland Chancery Records, Liber B152, folio 196.
- ¹³ Maryland Chancery Records, Liber B152, folio 197.
- ¹⁴ Deed, WG 192, folio 290
- ¹⁵ Baltimore American, May 7, 1834.
- ¹⁶ Lillian B. Marks letter to Thomas V. Appler, Sept. 5, 1978.
- ¹⁷ Deed, JS 10, folio 82.
- ¹⁸ Deed, JBB 19, folio 165.
- ¹⁹ Maryland Chancery Records, JBB 19, folios 140-170.
- ²⁰ Democratic Advocate, September 21, 1871, p. 1
- ²¹ Deed, JBB 40, folio 325.
- ²² Mary C. Lee letter to Thomas V. Appler, ca. June, 1978.
- ²³ An Illustrated Atlas of Carroll County, Maryland, Philadelphia: H. J. Toudy, 1877.
- ²⁴ Deed, FTS 47, folio 460.
- ²⁵ Mary C. Lee letter to Thomas V. Appler, Jan. 23, 1978.

8. Significance
Continuation Sheet, Page 12

Lee's Mill
Carroll County

- 26 Deed, EAS 293, folio 530 (mill), Liber 310, folio 16 (house).
- 27 Deed, FTS 51, folio 181.
- 28 Carroll County tax records, 1896.
- 29 Deed, DPS 103, folio 185.
- 30 Maryland Chancery Records, DPS 64, folio 379.
- 31 Maryland Chancery Records, DPS 64, folio 395.
- 32 Deed, DPS 112, folio 557.
- 33 Mill's Cash Book for 1910-1922, in possession of Thomas V. Appler.
- 34 Deed, ODG 119, folio 496.
- 35 Mary C. Lee letter to Thomas V. Appler, ca. June, 1978.
- 36 Deed, EAS 239, folio 530.
- 37 Deed, EAS 309, folio 530.

9. Major Bibliographical References
Continuation Sheet, Page 1

Lee's Mill
Carroll County

Tax Assessments

- 1798 Federal Tax Listing for Pipe Creek and North Hundreds, Baltimore County (Direct Federal Assessment of 1798--Particular List of Samuel Merryman).
1837 Carroll County Tax Assessment. Carroll County Commissioners Building, 225 Center Street, Westminster, Maryland.
1842 Carroll County Tax Assessments for the Eighth District: 1842, 1866, 1876, 1886, 1896, 1911 and 1917-1922. (Same address as above)

Baltimore County Deeds

- WG 192, folio 290 (Edward G. Goodyear, trustee to Richard Ward, 1828).
TK 260, folio 453 (John Scott, trustee to George W. Brown, 1836).

Carroll County Deeds

- JS 9, folio 64 (Washington H. Ward and Solomon Stocksedale, executors to George Richards, Jr., 1848).
JS 10, folio 82 (George W. Brown and wife to George Richards, 1849).
JBB 19, folio 165 (Francis Elsroad and wife to George Richards, 1855).
JBB 40, folio 325 (William L. Richards and Melchor F. Algere, trustees to John W. Abbott, 1871).
FTS 47, folio 460 (John W. Abbott and wife to Samuel Shaner, 1877).
FTS 51, folio 181 (Samuel Shaner and wife to Henry H. Spahr, 1879).
DPS 103, folio 185 (Frances L. Herring to Francis Carroll Herring, 1906).
DPS 112, folio 557 (George L. Stocksedale and John M. Roberts, trustees to Charles H. Van Cleaf and wife, 1909).
ODG 119, folio 496 (George L. Stocksedale, trustee to Mary Lee, wife of John C. Lee, and John Eben Lee, 1912).
EAS 293, folio 530 (Mary C. Lee to Ralph S. Walsh and wife, 1958).
309, folio 530 (Ralph S. Walsh and wife to Robert F. Smith, 1959).
Mill property.
310, folio 66 (Thomas N. Ridgeway, Jr. and wife to Robert F. Smith and wife, 1959). House property.
CCC 551, folio 278 (William H. Drews and wife to Thomas V. Appller, II, 1973).

Federal Censuses

- 1850 Census for Maryland, Carroll County, 8th District.
1860 Census for Maryland, Carroll County, 4th and 8th Districts.
1870 Census for Maryland, Carroll County, 8th District.
1880 Census for Maryland, Carroll County, 8th District.

Newspapers

- Baltimore American, April 8, 1826.
Baltimore American, May, 7, 1834.

9. Major Bibliographical References
Continuation Sheet, Page 2

Lee's Mill
Carroll County

Democratic Advocate, September 21, 1871, p. 1.

Chancery Cases

Maryland Chancery Records, B152, folio 163-213 (1824-34).
Maryland Chancery Records, JBB 19, folio 140-170 (1871).
Maryland Chancery Records, DPS 64, folios 377-395 (1910).

Lillian B. Marks Correspondence

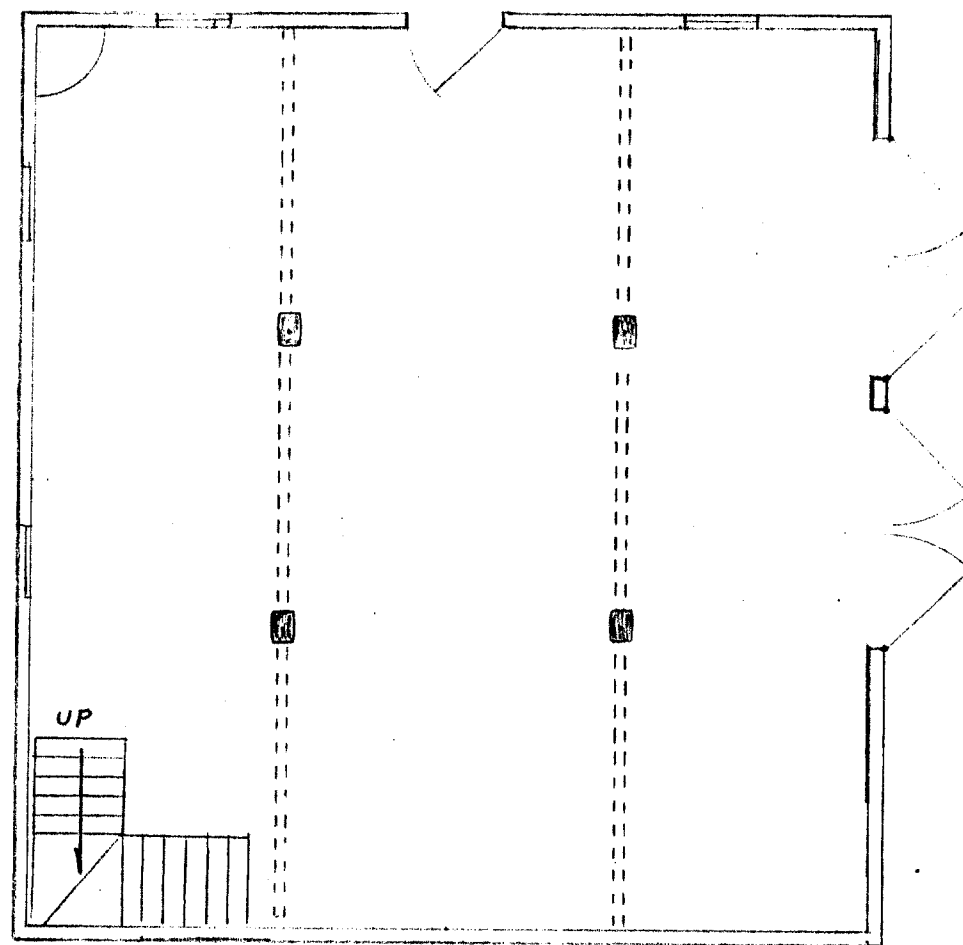
Notes from an Interview of Mrs. Lillian B. Marks by Thomas V. Appler,
November 28, 1977.
Lillian B. Marks letter to Thomas V. Appler, September 5, 1978.
Lillian B. Marks, Historical documents concerning early ownership of
Lee's Mill (December 27, 1977).

Mary C. Lee Letters

Mary C. Lee to Thomas V. Appler (ca. June, 1978).
Mary C. Lee to Thomas V. Appler (January 23, 1978).
Mary C. Lee to Joan Prall, (November 21, 1977).

Other

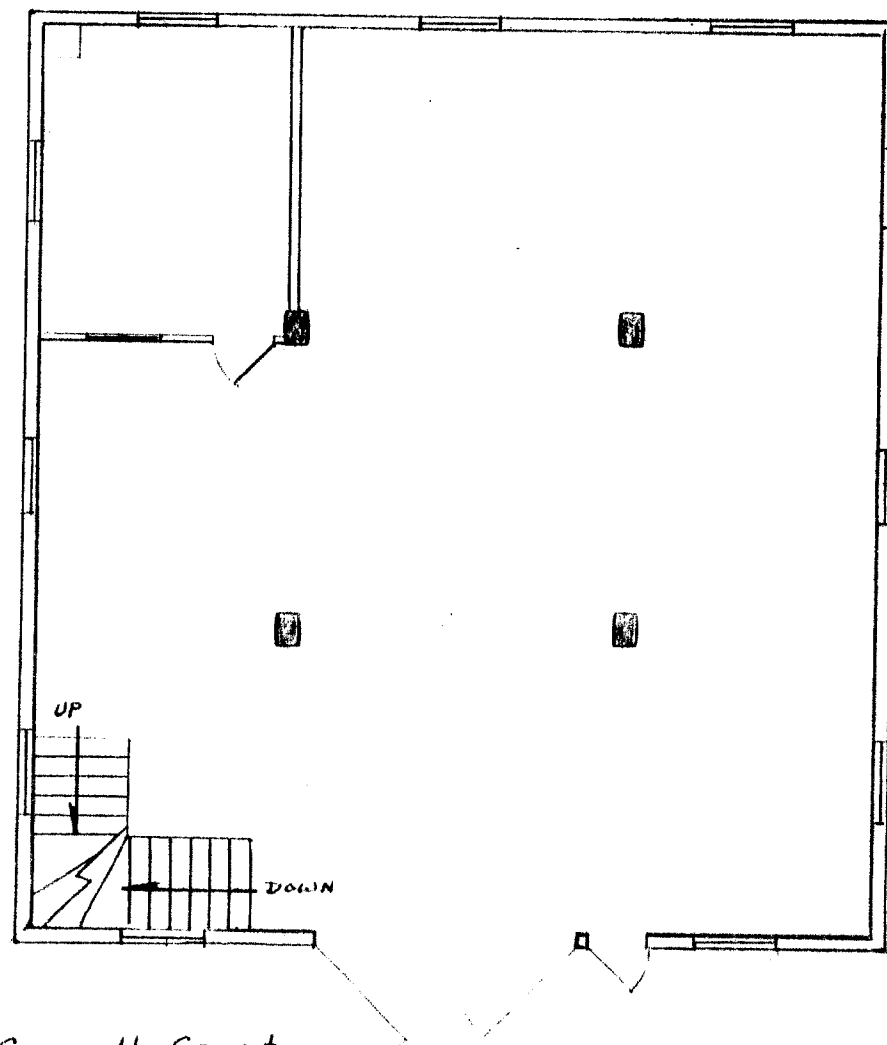
1866 Maryland State Business Directory. New York: Webb and Fitzgard.
Wesley Methodist Church Graveyard, Carrollton Road, Hampstead, Md.
Ira Williams Shindle. "165th Anniversary of Brown's Meeting House
1800-1879". December, 1965.
An Illustrated Atlas of Carroll County, Maryland. Philadelphia: H. J.
Toudy, 1877.
1862 Martenet's Map of Carroll County. Baltimore: Simon J. Martinet,
1862.
June Richards Niewoehner. "The Richards Family". August 3, 1978.
Tracey Collection. "Notes on the History of Hampstead District of
Carroll County". Westminster, Md.: Carroll County Historical
Society.
J. Thomas Scharf. History of Western Maryland. 1882.
Lee's Mill Cash Book (1910-1922). In possession of Thomas V. Appler,
737 Lee's Mill Road, Hampstead, Md. 21074.
Ca. 1958 photograph of Lee's Mill, originally owned by Lee Family now
in possession of Thomas V. Appler.
Interview with John W. McGrain, July 29, 1985.
Interview with Thomas V. Appler, November 6, 1984.
John W. McGrain. "'Good Bye Old Burr': The Roller Mill Revolution in
Maryland, 1882". Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. 77 No. 2,
Summer, 1982, pp. 154-171.
John W. McGrain. "Notes on Brown's Mill, District 8". No date.
Title Notes: Old Stone Dwelling Home of Richard Brown. March, 1805.
(Thomas V. Appler).
John W. McGrain. Grist Mills in Baltimore County, Maryland. Towson,
Maryland: Baltimore County Public Library, 1980.



Lee's Mill, Carroll County
Basement Floor Plan

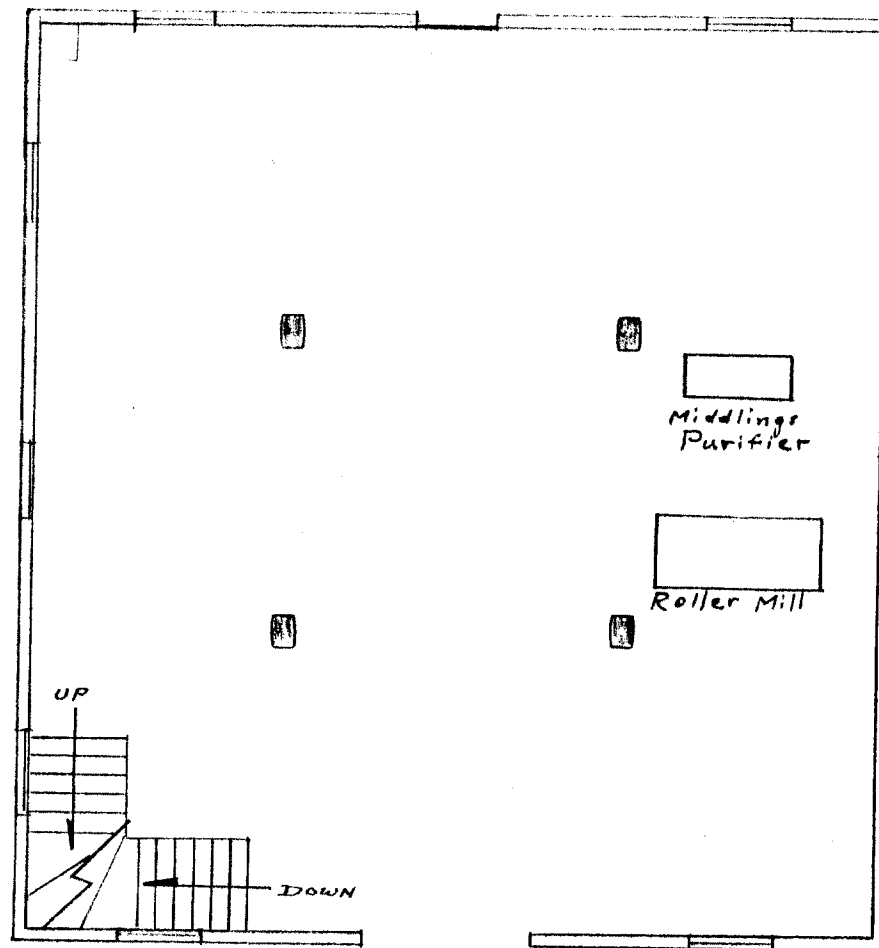
jes 11/6/85

1 in. = 8 ft.



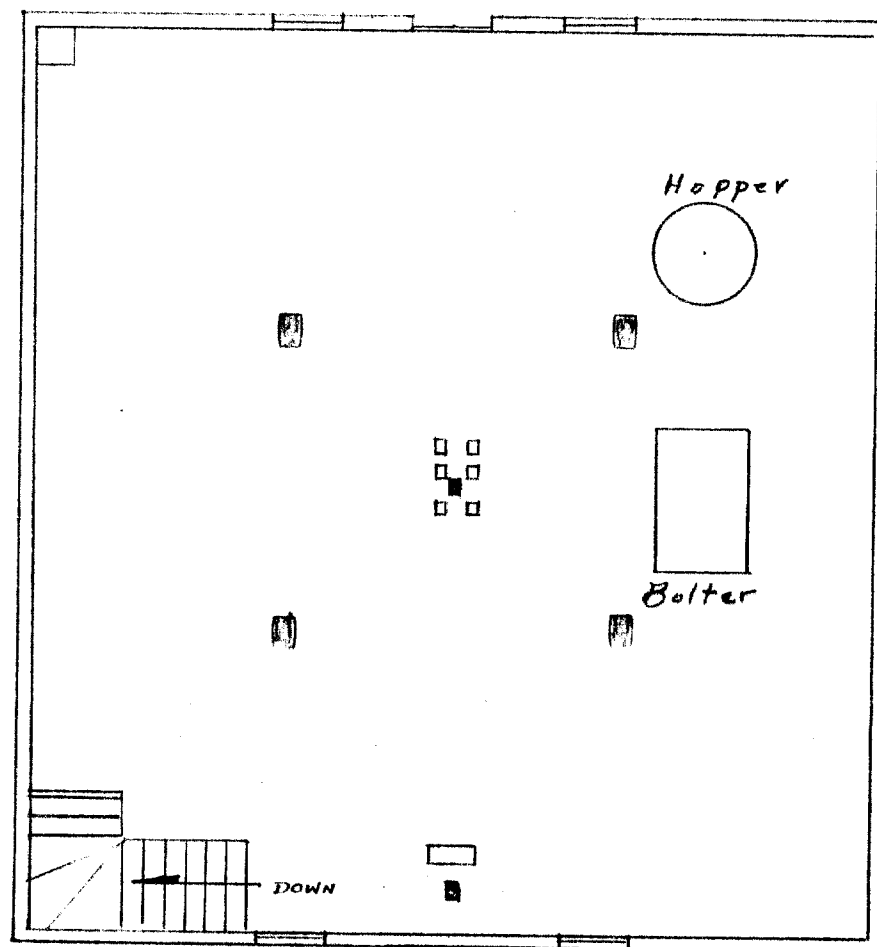
Lee's Mill, Carroll County
2nd Floor Plan

jas 11/6/85



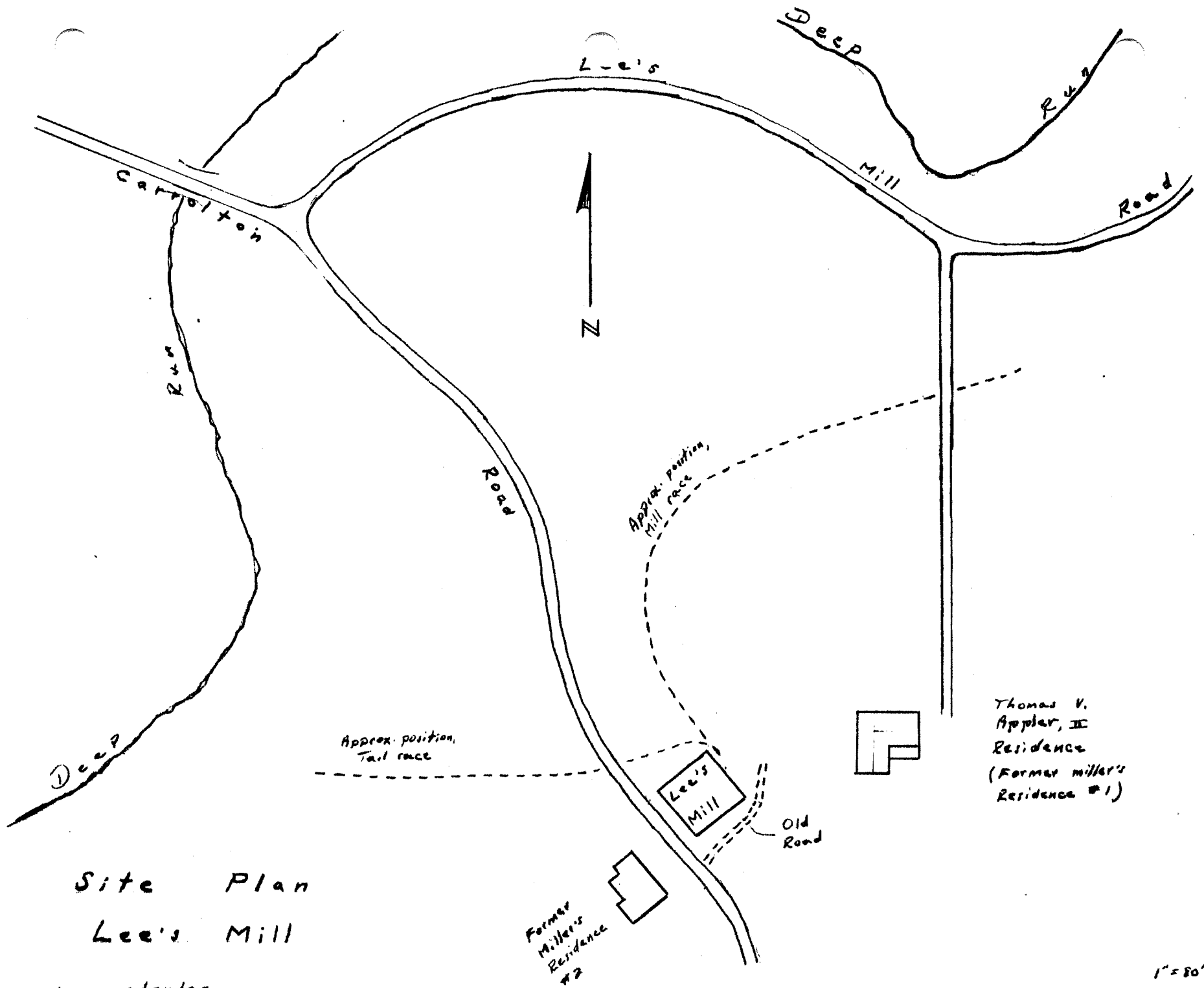
Lee's Mill, Carroll County
3rd Floor Plan

jer 11/6/85



Lee's Mill, Carroll County
Attic Floor Plan

jes 11/6/85



Lee's Mill
Carroll County
Survey for Robert F. Smith
September 1, 1959

N

3.284 ACRES

1. N. 13° 55' E., 176.5'
2. N. 44° 31' E., 105'
3. N. 93° 50' E., 242.35'
4. S. 02° 18' E., 44.55'
5. N. 61° 15' E., 412.45'
6. N. 16° 12' E., 17.2'
7. S. 64° 22' 30" W., 171.24'
8. S. 79° 37' 30" W., 150.5'
9. N. 32° 04' 30" W., 100'
10. N. 65° 22' 30" W., 371.69'
11. S. 76° 20' 30" W., 93.25'
12. S. 45° 23' 30" W., 20.1'
13. S. 11° 46' 30" E., 390.8'
14. S. 35° 17' E., 119.25'
15. S. 20° 44' E., 75.99'

BEGINNING
3.284 ACRES

3.234 A

Lee's
Mill

4 3/4 A - 102

BEGINNING
4 3/4 A - 102

SCALE 1" = 40'

4 3/4 A - 102

1. N. 16° W., 120.45'
2. N. 15° E., 170.55'
3. N. 2 1/2° E., 165'
4. N. 91° 54' E., 262.35'
5. S. 35° E., 44.55'
6. N. 62 1/2° E., 150.75'
7. S. 1° E., 1000.8'
8. N. 34 1/2° W., 175'
9. N. 3 1/2° W., 499.15'
10. S. 79° 37' W., 204'
11. S. 19° 15' W., 140.25'

Exterior

- * 1. West elevation
- * 2. South elevation
- 3. West and south elevations (ca. 1955, Lee photograph)
- * 4. East elevation
- * 5. North elevation
- 6. North and west elevation (plus view of two houses)

Interior

Attic Floor:

- 7. West loading door
- 8. Drive belt, west wall area
- 9. Southeast corner view
- 10. Hopper and bolting chest on north side
- 11. Northwest corner; close-up of hopper

Third Floor:

- 12. West loading door
- * 13. August Wolf Middlings Purifier
- 14. Funnel and middlings purifier
- 15. South side of middlings purifier and west side of roller machine
- 16. South sides of middlings purifier and roller machine along north side
- 17. Flour bagger
- 18. Post/bolster/girt close-up

Second Floor:

- * 19. Interior of office (east wall)
- 20. Southwest office section
- 21. Southwest office section (close-up)
- 22. Southeast post/bolster/girt

Basement Floor:

- 23. Dutch door on west wall
- 24. Stairs in southeast corner
- * 25. Millstone in southwest corner
- * 26. Chute site in ceiling

* color slides with plastic mounts

COLOR SLIDES FOR APPLER HOUSE

737 Lee's Mill Road, Carroll County, Maryland

Exterior

1. West elevation
2. South elevation
3. East elevation
4. North elevation
5. Northwest corner elevation

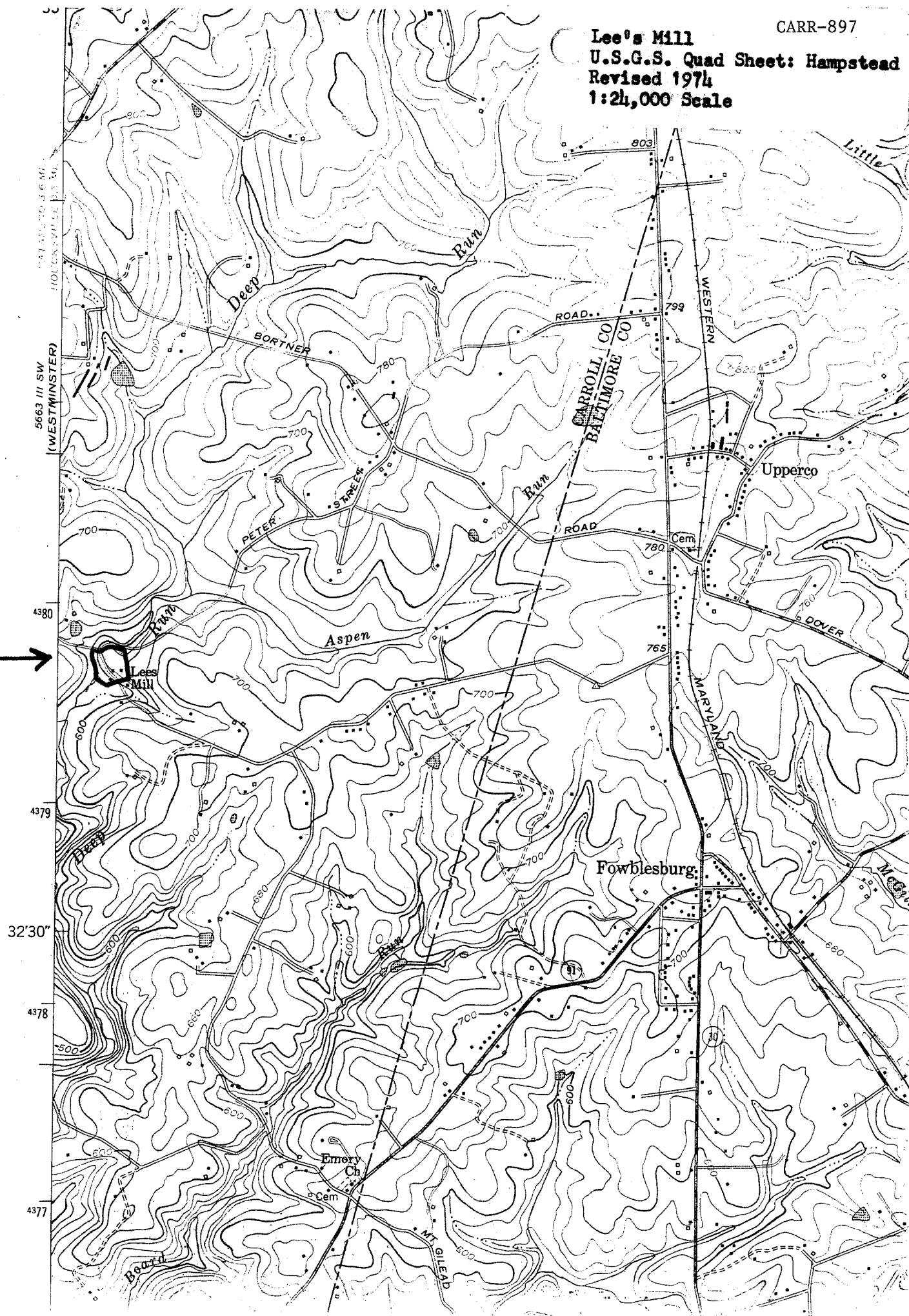
COLOR SLIDES FOR LEE-UTTENREITHER HOUSE

3515 Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland

Exterior

1. Northeast elevation
2. Northwest elevation (with view of Lee's Mill)
3. Northwest elevation
4. Southwest elevation
5. Southeast elevation

Lee's Mill
U.S.G.S. Quad Sheet: Hampstead
Revised 1974
1:24,000 Scale







1. Lee's Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. unknown (photograph in possession of Mary C. Lee, deceased)
4. ca. 1955
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland
6. West and South elevations of mill
7. 1 of 2



1. Lee's Mill and two 19th century miller's dwellings
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. John W. McGrain
4. October, 1966
5. John W. McGrain, 34 Willow Ave., Towson, Md. 21204
6. North and West elevations of mill
7. 1 of 2



1. Lee's Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Appler
4. July 6, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland
6. West elevation of mill
7. 1 of 2



1. See: Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Apple
4. July 6, 1985.
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland
6. east elevation of mill
7. 1 of 2



1. Lee's Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas V. Appier
4. July 6, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland
6. North elevation of mill
7. 1 of 2



1. Lee's Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Apple
4. July 24, 1935
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland
6. South elevation of mill
7. 1 of 2



1. Lee's Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Appler
4. July 28, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. basement ceiling between west posts/bolsters/girts, chute^{site}
7. 1 of 2



1. Lee's Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Appier
4. October 27, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. mill stone in southwest corner of basement
7. 1 of 2



1. Lees Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Applier
4. July 28, 1925
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. Stairs in southeast corner of basement (site of mill wheel)
on east end wall
7. 1 of 2



1. Lees Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Appler
4. July 28, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. dutch door on west wall of basement
7. 1 of 2



1. Lee's Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Appier
4. July 24, 1985.
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. Office on 2nd floor (east wall)
7. 1 of 2



1. Lee's Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Appler
4. July 24, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland
6. South east post / bolster / girt, 2nd floor
7. 1 of 2



1. Lee's Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Appler
4. July 6, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland
6. Southwest Office Section of 2nd floor
7. 1 of 2



1. Lee's Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas V. Appler
4. July 24, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. West loading door on attic floor
7. 1 of 2



1. Lees Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Appler
4. July 24, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. drive belt, west wall area of attic floor
7. 1 of 2



1. Lee's Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Apper
4. July 24, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. Hopper and bolting chest on north side of attic floor
7. 1 of 2



1. Lees Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Apple
4. July 24, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. Northwest corner of attic floor, close up of bepper
7. 1 of 2



1. Lee's Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Appler
4. July 24, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. Southeast corner of attic floor + framing system
7. 1 of 2



1. Lee's Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Appler
4. July 24, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. August Wolf Middlings Purifier on 3rd floor
7. 1 of 2



1. Lee's Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas V. Appler
4. October 27, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. south side of middlings purifier and roller machine,
on 3rd floor
7. 1 of 2.



1. Lee's Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas Appler
4. July 24, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. Northwest corner, funnel, middlings purifier + roller machine
3rd floor
7. 1 of 2



1. Lee's Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas V. Appler
4. July 24, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. South side of middlings purifier and west side of roller machine, 3rd floor
7. 1 of 2



1. Lee's Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Appler
4. July 24, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. post / bolster / girt close-up, 3rd floor
7. 1 of 2



1. Lee's Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas V. Appler
4. July 24, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. Flour bagger (on 3rd floor - note trap door behind flour bagger)
7. 1 of 2



1. Lee's Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Appier
4. July 24, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. Funnel and middlings purifier, 3rd floor
7. 1 of 2



1. Lee's Mill
2. Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Appller
4. July 24, 1985.
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. west loading door on 3rd floor
7. 1 of 2



1. Appler House
2. 737 Lee's Mill Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Appler
4. November 12, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. west elevation of house
7. 1 of 2



1. Appler House
2. 737 Lee's Mill Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Appler
4. November 12, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. South elevation of house
7. 1 of 2



1. Appler House
2. 737 Lee's Mill Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Appler
4. November 12, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md
6. East elevation of house
7. 1 of 2



1. Appler House
2. 737 Lee's Mill Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Appler
4. November 12, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. North elevation of house
7. 1 of 2



1. Appler House
2. 737 Lee's Mill Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Appler
4. November 12, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. Northwest corner elevation of house
7. 1 of 2



1. Lee - Uttenreither House
2. 3515 Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Appler
4. November 12, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. Southeast elevation of house
7. 1 of 2



1. Lee-Uttenreither House
2. 3515 Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Appler
4. November 12, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. Northwest elevation of house
7. 1 of 2



1. Lee- Uttenreither House
2. 3515 Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Appler
4. November 12, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. Northwest elevation of house
7. 1 of 2



1. Lee - UHenreither House
2. 3515 Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Appler
4. November 12, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md
6. Southwest elevation of house
7. 1 of 2



1. Lee-Uttenreither House
2. 3515 Carrollton Road, Carroll County, Maryland
3. Thomas U. Appler
4. November 12, 1985
5. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md.
6. Northeast elevation of house
7. 1 of 2